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The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 15, 1914

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Suffragist Week

Vol. II AUGUST 15, 1914. No. 33

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

THE Senate has been devoting itself to the consideration of the Shipping Bill while the House has been considering the Postal and Civil Service Laws. No progress has been made with the Suffrage Amendment, which still remains on the calendar of both Houses. The Rules Committee has not yet held a meeting to consider reporting the rule providing time for the consideration of this amendment.

Petitions to Congress

REPRESENTATIVE O'SHAUGNESSY of Rhode Island presented in the House of Representatives on August 5th and 7th, on behalf of his constituents, petitions asking for the passage of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment.

Woman and the War

IN various parts of the country women are giving expression to their opposition to the present European war in the hope that their protest may contribute something toward establishing a public opinion which will tend toward the termination of hostilities. It is announced that mass meetings and processions of protest have been planned in both Chicago and New York.

The National Star Spangled Banner Centennial

THE Maryland Suffrage organizations are making active preparations for utilizing the opportunity for suffrage propaganda presented by the great national celebration which is to be held in Baltimore from September 6th to 13th, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the writing of the Star Spangle Banner. Suffragists will have a part in the procession which is to be held in Baltimore on this occasion. They are hoping in this way to bring their cause vividly before thousands of visitors who will be in the city for this national event. The Congressional Union has planned to send over a large delegation to participate in the suffrage section of the procession.

The Naturalization Law in the British Empire

ENGLISH women from Australia, Canada, New South Wales and New Zealand, are protesting against the humiliating clauses of the British Nationality bill under which, on her marriage to a foreigner, or in the event of her husband naturalizing himself as the subject of a foreign power, a British woman is made to lose her nationality.

Representative women from different parts of the Empire are now in London endeavoring to present their case to a Government which regards them with indifference.

Although Mr. Asquith characteristically refused to receive a deputation, Mr. Harcourt, who, as Colonial Secretary, is in charge of the Naturalization Bill, consented to receive a small deputation at the Colonial office, one of the conditions being that members of the press were not to be admitted.

Mrs. Merivale Mayer, speaking for the women of New Zealand and Australia, pointed out that the privileges gained by them should not be given away over their heads; Mrs. Leathes dwelt on the peculiar difficulties of Canada in view of the enormous foreign immigration, and Mrs. Sidney Ransom, New South Wales, discussed the general principle. Miss Newcomb remarked on the advantage taken of the objectionable clauses by the White Slaver, and Mrs. Dora Montefiore asked whether Mr. Harcourt realized that this bill added one more to the disabilities incurred by women through marriage.

Mr. Harcourt promised some concessions on minor points, such as enabling the widow of a foreigner to regain her nationality, and providing a measure of relief for a British woman whose husband becomes a naturalized citizen of a foreign country. He consented also to consider the case of British women who would lose their qualification for old age pensions.

He repeated his refusal to amend the main principle that the nationality of the wife should be, with or without her consent, that of her husband.

The members of the deputation have expressed their deep disappointment at the attitude of the Home Government, and have declared it to be "a severe strain on the loyalty of the women of the Dominions." In a letter addressed to Mr. Asquith, they informed the Prime Minister that on returning to their own countries they would continue to carry on their protest and that they would not rest "until women are granted in every respect the same political rights as men."

Suffrage Abroad

THE European war has stopped all suffrage activity both in England and on the Continent. The Woman's Social and Political Union, the militant suffrage organization in Great Britain, has announced a truce in militancy during the war.

King George has ordered the release of all suffragists in prison in England. This action was taken through Home Secretary McKenna, who made the announcement to the House of Commons. At the time this step was taken, a considerable number of suffragists were imprisoned or were out under temporary release under the "Cat and Mouse" Act. Among the prisoners affected by the Government's action, are Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Sylvia.

New Members

MRS VICTOR MURDOCK, wife of the Progressive leader of the House of Representatives, and Miss Murdock, his daughter, are among the new members who have just joined the Congressional Union. Other prominent women who have joined during the week are: Miss Anne Goding, Principal of the James Ormond Wilson Normal School, in Washington; Mrs. Edwin Kirk, well known in Washington art circles; Mrs. A. H. Dorris, press-chairman of the Nebraska Suffrage Association; Mrs. Robert H. Elder, of New York, distinguished for her suffrage and social reform work in that city; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the New York District Attorney; Miss I. Offenbach Grunewald, a well known German pianist, and niece of the famous composer Offenbach; and Mrs. Falkland MacKinnon, a prominent Wisconsin suffragist.

The Congressional Union, as its name indicates, is an organization for the purpose of securing the passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress, and is the only society in the country with this exclusive purpose. It is glad to have state work and all other kinds of work carried on with as much vigor as possible, but its own particular sphere is the Congressional work.

The Union is open to all women who, believing that suffrage is fundamental to all Democratic reform, consider woman suffrage the main issue in the field of national politics. There is an entrance fee of twenty-five cents, after which there are no further dues, as it is known that every member will contribute to the limit of her ability. If you believe in the purpose and methods of the Union, will you not sign the following membership card and send it with the twenty-five cents entrance fee to the Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Date.....

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Suffrage Situation in U. S.

States Where the Suffrage Amendment Will Be Voted Upon at a Referendum This November:

	House Vote	Senate Vote
Montana	75 -2	15-2
Nevada	49 -3	19-3
North Dakota	77-28	Unanimous
South Dakota	70-30	41-2
Nebraska	Iniatiative Petition	
Missouri	"	
Ohio	"	

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another Before Going to the State Referendum:

	House Vote	Sen. Vote	May Go to Voters
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
Massachusetts	168-39	32- 2	1915
New Jersey	49- 4	14- 3	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915

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LUCY STONE—PIONEER SUFFRAGIST

A Reminiscence on Her Birthday, August 13

WHEN I started my suffrage career in Dakota, in 1887, by making a speech about Lucy Stone, it was just forty years after she had graduated from Oberlin, and been refused the privilege of reading her own graduating essay because she was a woman. She had always been my inspiration; her paper, the Woman's Journal, of Boston, had been my suffrage text book.

Two years later, in 1889, while I was on a 500 mile horseback ride around Devil's Lake, Dakota, letters and telegrams from Henry B. Blackwell, the loyal Sir Knight of all women, and the devoted husband of Lucy Stone, were forwarded to me, urging me to come at once to Bismark, the capital, where the constitutional convention was sitting. He asked me to relieve him by taking charge of the suffrage article in the North Dakota constitution, while he went on to do the same service for the territories of Montana and Washington, which were holding their constitutional conventions also, preparatory to coming into the Union the same year as the Dakotas.

I started, therefore, on my first assignment, full of misgivings, but hoping that I would at least do no harm to the cause.

The hope was illfounded, for what can an unsophisticated reformer avail against the cunning of the corporation lawyer? Finding that Mr. Blackwell's proxy was not to be discouraged by refusals nor to be decoyed by flattery into forgetting the mission that had brought her to the gay little western capital on the Missouri River, they outwitted her by seeming to make a big concession. They wrote school suffrage for women into the constitution and then added an article, which stands to this day, specifically providing for the further extension of suffrage to women whenever the proposition got—not a majority of all votes cast "on the question," but a majority of all votes cast "at the election," for candidates—the joker being that every one who votes at the election but fails to vote one way or the other on suffrage is in effect counted as voting no. It is the subtlest of jokers, and is still the favorite trap set for the radicals to prevent amendments of any kind being made to a constitution, since at least 25 per cent of the electorate can be counted on to be too indifferent to vote at all on amendments and thus make a handicap to be overcome by affirmative votes.

Mr. Blackwell and his wife Lucy Stone never reproached me. On the contrary, they wrote me a note when I was later in Boston and asked me to take Thanksgiving dinner with them. It would have been Thanksgiving Day for me, no matter what the calendar said. With eager anticipation I awaited my first meeting with the illustrious pair and their now famous daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell. At the Dorchester Station, Henry Blackwell met me; his ruddy, benignant face shining out of his halo of white hair. As we drove to Pope's Hill, behind the family horse, under the dull November sky, he began instructing me, so that I would not make the blunder of saying "Mrs. Blackwell."

"My wife's name, you know, is Lucy Stone, and you will call her 'Mrs. Stone.',We agreed when we married that she should keep her own name, and we both signed a statement protesting against the wife's losing her personality in marriage. When we traveled together, I would sign the hotel register, 'Henry B. Blackwell and Lucy Stone, his wife,' so that our relations might not be challenged." This was not news to me, for I was better informed on suffrage history than on legislative jokers, but it has been a precious memory—the way he stood ready to defend her and to carry out her ideals.

Lucy Stone

At last we reached the big homelike house, in the midst of fruit trees and garden plots, overlooking Boston harbor. As soon as we entered, I was gazing into the sweetest and most womanly face I ever saw, and the next moment I was kissing her motherly cheek and thinking how soft and pink it was. Her sedate, serene manner soothed my restless spirit. I felt that she saw the vision and had perfect faith in its fulfillment. I remembered what a long siege Henry Blackwell laid to her heart, before he convinced her he would help her, not hinder her, in the liberation of woman.

Sitting at her feet and listening to her voice, low, sweet and thrilling, I could in fancy see the great audiences she had swayed, all over this country, for many years; even the ruffian who came to break up one of her woman's rights meetings using his club to protect her instead, and to force the crowd to listen to her, and to give her a big collection. I recalled how she had traveled alone into many states, speaking for woman suffrage, and how she and her husband had in later years sent other speakers and thousands of dollars worth of leaflets, organizing and keeping alive state organizations and carrying out campaigns, long before the National American Suffrage Association was formed.

At the table, the Quaker simplicity and the New England hospitality made a delightful picture. Was there ever such bread, each slice cut on the round wooden bread board by the hostess, as required, and passed on the broad bread knife. One wanted as many pieces of bread as a boy would want tarts. Then there was the raspberry and currant jelly, the best ever tasted. I looked admiringly at the sweet-faced lady, with the flat white lace cap on her head, little tabs hanging down over each ear, and I began to praise the jelly. She smiled over at her husband and he spoke up quickly:

"No, Mrs. Stone did not make the jelly. That is not a woman's work. It is a chemist's work. I make the jelly myself, from the fruit in our own garden. You must see my laboratory, out at the end of the house."

The daughter Alice sat with us, speaking but little, listening fondly to her mother's and father's comments on the philosophy of life. And there was also "F.M.A.", who for years wrote up the exchanges for the Woman's Journal. Mr. Blackwell said of her, with his characteristic humor, "Mrs. Adkinson can hold a newspaper between her and the sun and see the words 'woman suffrage,' wherever they occur, through eight thicknesses of paper."

In 1893, Lucy Stone passed on. "Make the world better!" she said to Alice, and Alice Stone Blackwell has truly done this, with every stroke of her pen, all these years.

One year ago, August 13, on Lucy Stone's birthday, in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., at the first eastern conference of the National Council of Women Voters, Lucy Stone was named the "patron saint" of the Council. In the little ceremony, a woman voter from each suffrage state delegation brought a ribbon of the color chosen by its state council and these were tied into a bow by Dr. Viola M. Coe, of Portland, Oregon, who had the honor of decorating the large framed picture of Lucy Stone. Her spirit leads and blesses the women voters. She, better than any other woman, knew that wondrous secret of happiness—that it is easier to do what you believe to be right, even if no one else concurs, than to compromise with your conscience before an approving world.

By Dr. Cora Smith King, (Treasurer, National Council of Women Voters.)

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson

THE hearts of all suffragists go out to our President in the recent sorrow which has come to him.

In the death of Mrs. Wilson the country has lost a woman who used her high position in a way that aroused respect. While not an avowed suffragist, she was deeply interested in the welfare of women and believed that a higher destiny was before them. At the time of her husband's inauguration, she said:

"The tireless energy of twentieth century women is wonderful to behold. It is the manifestation of the awakening of American womanhood—a spirit that is destined to help us maintain ourselves in the vanguard of civilization. I am a great believer in the intellect, strength of character and optimism of the American woman."

Woman Suffrage and the War Argument

WE have grown accustomed to hearing the existence of war and woman's supposed uselessness at such a time adduced as a final argument against woman's enfranchisement. When all other points are answered, our opponents are wont to say with an air of crushing finality—"Well, women cannot fight. Those who cannot hold their own when it comes to a matter of physical combat, should not be entrusted with the power of government." It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the existence of war is coming to be used as an argument for and not against woman suffrage, by people in those states where the enfranchisement of women has already taken place. This changed point of view was evidenced, for instance, in the U. S. Senate this week when Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, presented to the Senate arguments for suffrage based upon the contention that the existence of war was one more reason why women should have the vote. He said in part:

"Twenty years hence, when the muse of history shall come to write of the magnitude of the social revolution and of the changing of the old order which is occurring in our Nation now, but which we do not see because it is so near us, it will then be pointed out that woman suffrage was made a part of our American system because for centuries governments had been going to war without asking the consent of the women who furnished the sons who, after the carnage of battle, are heaped into a trench in 'one red burial blent.'

* * * * * * *

"The pen of the future historian will point out that the women of the world became weary of passing through the valley of the shadow of death, bearing sons as a bloody sacrifice to the Moloch of war. If their sons are to be thus sacrificed, they demand that they shall have a voice as to when war shall be declared.

"'But,' say some persons with fertile and winged imagination, 'women do not go to war, hence they should have no voice in determining the matter.' The conclusion is not well founded, for female courage, female patriotism, and female influence are a 'war power,' or, rather, are just as much sinews of war at times as are ball cartridges. I reply that women do the work of the Red Cross and the hospital, and frequently the heavier and more important work which the men leave behind them. Their patriotism is just as virile, their devotion to country just as unswerving, as that of the men. History records many instances of the bravery, daring, dauntless courage, and prowess of women on the battlefield."

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, also presented arguments expressing the same point of view.

National Suffrage Work

WORK with the National Congress in an effort to obtain the passage of the Federal Suffrage amendment has at last reached the practical stage, and is fast becoming the avenue of effort which seems to promise the greatest results. Women from all over the country are now turning to Congress, realizing that the presence of several million women voters gives the suffrage amendment a leverage in Congress which it possesses in none of the legislatures of the unenfranchised states.

During the years since 1848 when the suffrage agitation in this country was first started, there has, it is true, been but little progress in the national work. Only once prior to the present year had the amendment been discussed and brought to a vote in Congress. This was in the Senate in 1887. It was then defeated with 16 votes in the affirmative, 34 in the negative and 26 absent. In the Senate, the suffrage measure prior to this present Congress, had only six times progressed even as far as receiving a favorable report from the majority of the committee. Until this Congress there had not been such a report since 1892. Moreover, on only one occasion, in 1879, had it received a favorable minority report. In the House still less success had been obtained. Only once, in 1890, had it received a favorable majority report, and only four times, in 1871, 1883, 1884 and 1888, had it received a favorable recommendation even from the minority. Prior to the present Congress there had not been a favorable report in either House since 1892, and no report of any kind since 1896.

In state work, on the other hand, considerable gains have been made, and the progress which has been achieved by this latter method of procedure now makes it possible to pursue the national method with hope of success. When the first suffrage conference was called in 1848 there was only one place in the country where women could vote. This was in Kentucky, where in 1838, school suffrage had been given to widows with children of school age. Since that time the franchise has been gradually extended by act of the state legislature and by amending the state constitutions until at present women have the full vote in nine states: Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Arizona and Kansas; and in one territory, Alaska. In the state of Illinois, they have the vote for all non-constitutional offices. In addition they have school suffrage in eighteen states; tax paying suffrage in four states, and bond suffrage in two states.

It is these great gains in individual states which give us at last sufficient power to enable us to enter into the national field and give the basis for the hope that the time is at hand when the short cut of the Federal amendment may replace the long drawn out method of winning our victories locality by locality through the costly and laborious process of carrying one referendum after another.

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SUFFRAGIST WEEK

THE week of August 16th to 22nd has been put aside as "Suffragist Week."

The "Suffragist" is less than a year old, but already it has proved itself our strongest weapon in the fight for the federal amendment. In November, 1913, the first number of the Suffragist was printed. Since that time it has met with great success. Since June first, the circulation has increased by 700. We must increase it still more, however, so that people in all parts of the land will be inspired to lend their help to the national campaign. There is enough suffrage strength in the country today to get the amendment through Congress in short order, if the existing suffrage sentiment were united and focussed on Congress. The only means that we have of attempting this is through the Suffragist.

Selling the Suffragist on the Streets of Washington

Many of our members are working vigorously for an increased circulation. The Reverend Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, President of the Federal Woman's Equality Association, in sending the names of a number of possible subscribers, writes: "The Suffragist is needed for a full understanding. I like the Suffragist and wish it to circulate in our state."

Miss Alice Park, who had such a prominent share in the winning of suffrage in California, writes from that state:

"The Suffragist is fine. I take my copy to the public reading room every week and its splendid front page picture makes it conspicuous."

Word has been received that Mrs. George F. Bowerman, of the District of Columbia, places her copy in the Public Library each week. We urge all readers to see that their local libraries are supplied either by giving their own copies, or by sending a subscription for the Library files.

The following members have secured new subscribers during the week ending August 7th:

Mrs. Arvilla McDonough	1
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	1
Mrs. Eva E. Evans	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Alice Paul	4
Miss Janet Miller	1
Miss Doris Stevens	4
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs	2
Miss Marguerite Neale	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	1
Miss Elsie Hill	1
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	1
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	1
	20
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist	113
Total to August 7th	133

Let every loyal suffragist put her shoulder to the wheel, and we will get **one thousand new subscriptions** during Suffragist week.

Write immediately to Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, 1420 F Street, Washington, Chairman of Suffragist Week, telling her what you are prepared to do. She will send you contract blanks for advertisements, subscription blanks, or papers to be sold on the street.

HOW TO HELP

We want to make the week of August 16th a banner week. We want to double the number of subscriptions and advertisements.

Let us concentrate on this work during the entire week. What will you do to help? Choose one of the following suggestions for your contribution:

(A) Get one new subscriber to The Suffragist. The following blank should be filled and sent to Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Date .....
Enclosed please find $..... for one subscription for one year beginning with the issue of .....
Name .....
Address .....

(B) Get one or more advertisement. By doing this you give financial aid to the paper with only a little effort to yourself.

Fill out the Contract Blank for at least one new advertisement.

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One inch, one insertion	$1.50
One-quarter column, one insertion	4.00
One-half column, one insertion	7.50
One column, one insertion	12.50

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Fifty-two issues, 20 per cent.

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for ..... . insertions, for which .....agree to pay the sum of.....Dollars payable as follows:

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Address.....
.....191

(C) Agree to buy ten copies of The Suffragist and SELL them, or distribute to your friends.

(D) Volunteer to sell papers on the street for one hour each day this week.

This means of bringing suffrage before the public is invaluable.

Comments of the Press

Women in 1916

FOR President of this country in 1916, States in which women vote will certainly cast 84 electoral votes. And if the Suffragists should succeed meanwhile in the seven States where new franchise amendments will be submitted to the electorate the women will be factors to the extent of some 150 electors.

Here we have the secret of much unwonted political respect shown to women by many gentlemen in public life. Since the Republic was founded, farmers have been "the backbone of the nation" for all oratorical purposes, and the "honest workingman" has been the object of unlimited spring and fall homage from the stump. Whether she values it much or little, woman is about to come into a full portion of this sort of thing.

There are many signs that both Congress and the White House are fully conscious of the part woman's vote is destined to play in the fall elections and the even greater influence it will have in 1916. The hand that rocks the cradle may come to rule the world in a very direct fashion.—**Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, August 4.**

Women and War

Women would be poor stuff as soldiers, according to the anti-suffragists, and despite the efforts of the militants we may accept the estimate as more or less correct. Fighting is a small part of war, however, and for the rest women do very well, as France is demonstrating.

Women have already taken over most of the masculine jobs in Paris, and now Premier Viviani calls upon the women of France to "complete the work of gathering the crops left unfinished by the men who have been called to arms." No one doubts that the appeal will be met and that the wheat and grapes will be harvested as if every fighting man of France was not with the colors.

The episode is but one of a thousand to point out the far-reaching touch of war. The men, cheering and dying at the front, are the conspicuous actors upon the stage. In fixing our eyes upon them we need not forget that when a country goes to war the whole nation fights, and often the greatest hardship and toil and suffering fall on those who never smell the smoke of actual battle.—**N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 8.**

The War

Doubtless the farm women of France did not require the spur of Premier Viviani's appeal to them to "complete the work of gathering the crops left unfinished by the men who have been called to arms." The women of Paris have taken up so far as they could the work of the menfolk who had to go to the front, and in rural France the women are full partners of the men in farm management. What the women of the Balkans did they will be prompt to do.

This work the nation is glad enough to have them perform for its defense; of course they cannot fight, as they will be reminded if they ever ask for the ballot. That is the final argument against votes for women. Yet is not gathering the crops as important for national safety as service on the firing-line? It is still true, as Napoleon said, that an army travels on its belly; and God is on the side of the full granaries equally with the strongest battalions. With every advance women make in industry, with every proof they give of their ability to do man's work of peace, they weaken the traditional argument against their fitness for the ballot. If they cannot participate in campaigns as soldiers, they make it possible for men to do so.—**New York World, Aug. 18.**

EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Address in Part by Stanton J. Peelle, Chief Justice (Retired), U. S. Court of Claims, at the Lawn Party Given by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brooke Chevy Chase, Md., Saturday Evening, July 25th

THE question of suffrage is a political and not a natural right, and therefore is to be conferred by some human power. However, there can be no rightful distinction based on sex. The threadbare arguments that the home is in danger and military service will be required of women, if they be given the right of suffrage, no longer appeal to men or women of reason.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Many of our opponents, no doubt from a long line of one-sided thinking, are honest in their belief that woman suffrage will disturb the domestic relations; and if this contention were well-founded we should hesitate long before going any further. But the falsity of the contention has been fully met in the states where woman suffrage prevails.

We often hear it said that women are impetuous and are liable to be governed by their prejudices; that they lack the judgment essential for wise statesmanship, and finally that naturally they have minds unfitted to combat the political problems confronting a free people; that their place is in the home in the care and training of children. That is to say, they are fitted to train children and to inculcate in them the principles of religious truth, duty and even democracy, but are not competent to stand by their side in the election of those who rule over us. Brain, muscle and memory become strong by use. Men are not endowed at birth with the faculty of leadership, much less ability to comprehend the intricacies of government; but by the exercise of those faculties leadership and ability to control become strong; and so if women be given the ballot it will be an incentive to them to study governmental problems as men do today; and with an intuition that rises above known facts and fathoms the future, they will soon learn the art of statecraft and diplomacy which will enable them to give to us a help in the promotion of religion and morality that will subdue the viler passions of men, close saloons and other places of vice and crown our country, in fact, a Christian nation, as it is today in name.

However, it is not alone a question as to whether suffrage, if exercised by women, would revolutionize society, the morals of the country or promote civic betterment, of neither of which can men boast very much, as it is a question of right under our form of government. That question settled, there is nothing left to debate. Upon this question we do not have to rest on our own preconceived notions or judgment, for neither the framers of our constitution, nor the people who in the exercise of their sovereign power ordained it, made any distinction between citizens respecting their civil, political or religious rights or privileges. Nor does the consttution they ordained deny to women the equal right of suffrage.

The Constitution, Article 14, Section 1, provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." And further it is therein provided "that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." The question of citizenship, therefore, is settled by Constitutional grant, and what we are laboring for is for the right to clothe that citizenship with the means of its protection by equal authority. * * *

* * * Taxation is necessary for the protection of life, liberty and property, but when it goes beyond this it not only infringes the constitution, but irritates and oppresses especially those who have no voice in the laying of taxes or in the disbursement of the moneys arising therefrom. It was the denial of this right that gave birth to the Declaration of Independence wherein, after enumerating certain inalienable rights, it is declared that "to secure these rights, governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Herein rest the powers of the government. That is to say, power is derived from the consent of the governed—the people—this of necessity includes women, as they are governed equally with men and are equally "citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside;" and if by virtue of such citizenship suffrage was thereby conferred then it would be a privilege which no State could abridge. But unfortunately it is not.

The women of our country, as well as the men, have been anxiously watching the experimental stages of our form of government and have witnessed its trials and triumphs in war and in peace as well as in diplomacy until it now stands before the world as a power to be reckoned with, not so much by reason of its army and navy as for its righteous dealing with foreign nations. But to maintain the standard thus attained, is it not quite time that we should turn our eyes homeward and do justice to our own citizens? Infidelity should not characterize the Republic in dealing with its own household, and so if the respective States refuse to confer suffrage upon women, their only remedy is by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forcing the States to confer the right regardless of sex. The Constitution provides its own method of amendment and hence unwilling States will abide the result.

Unlimited monarchies may discriminate between their subjects, but such a course is abhorrent in a Republic conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Let us, therefore, back to the Declaration of Independence, whose immutable principles were engrafted on our Constitution, guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government; that is to say, a representative form of government based on citizen suffrage; and let us recognize as a living fact that women as citizens are entitled equally with men to all the political rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to citizenship.

Representative government means government based on the will of the people expressed at the polls; not some of the people, but all of the people on equal terms. Therefore, neither the language of the Declaration of Independence, under which we severed our relations with the English government, nor the language of the Constitution so ordained by the people, can be satisfied by anything less than suffrage to all citizens on equal terms, regardless of sex.

Spiritual kinship cannot grow in the face of injustice and distrust, nor can the brotherhood of man be brought about until prejudice and discontent have been swallowed up by a recognition of the eternal truth that God is no respecter of persons; that He "created man in His own image, in the image of God created he Him—male and female created he them," and God blessed them and gave them equal dominion over everything in the water, air and earth. In their first contest for liberty and knowledge the woman led, but instead of deceiving her husband she gave him of the fruit that made him wise. She was indeed his helpmeet—wife and companion—seeking what she believed was for his interest as well as her own, and so it has been from that day to this, and ever will be so long as men respect the relation and accord to women equal dominion in the control and management of themselves, their property and their children.

It will no longer do to say that women can wield more influence with men without the ballot than they can with it, for underneath such contention lingers a suspicion both as to the character of such woman and the motives back of such influence. Therefore, to fight in the open on equal terms gives all an equal chance, but this can be brought about only by giving to women equality of political, as well as civil, rights. Too much influence at court by women of high social standing has often been hinted at both in this country and in Europe. In a republic like ours, based on the will of the governed, there is no reason why the most humble citizen—man or woman—should not have an equal voice in the protection of their lives, liberty and property.

Heretofore the American people have been alive to the wrongs and injustice of our social fabric, and men who have been slow to grasp existing conditions, as a basis for legislation, have been hurled from office and others have been elected in their places. Four generations of women, since the government was established, have been patiently watching this; waiting until other great reforms had been dealt with, but the women of today are up and alive to the situation as never before, and there is to be no lagging.

We are proud of our country because of the long line of conscientious statesmen who have guided us through all our struggles, and preserved our country for our common heritage, and it is because of this that we have now reached a crisis in our history where righteousness must be meted out at home regardless of sex; otherwise our nation will suffer for the want of woman's confidence in the justice of our government. * * *

Such want of confidence will of necessity promote discontent and eventually disrupt the home. Domestic unhappiness is more likely to result from denial than approval of Woman Suffrage. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and no stone should be left unturned to convince the people and those whom they elect to office of our sincerity, purpose and determination.

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CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Nevada

MISS MABEL VERNON, who is assisting Miss Anne Martin, President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, writes:

During the past week Miss Anne Martin and I have continued our motor trip through Elko County, spending the time among the ranches and the towns in Lamoille, Star, Clover and Ruby valleys. Successful meetings were held every evening, at which large numbers of people gave careful attention to the convincing arguments that prove woman suffrage is just and necessary.

One of the best meetings of the week was held last Saturday night in the grove at Lamoille, where an enthusiastic crowd gave us a hearty welcome. The itinerary included a meeting at Ruby City Sunday night, at Lobar Monday, Metropolis Tuesday and Contact Wednesday. Thursday evening the people of Wells and the surrounding valleys turned out in full force to attend the meeting held on the main street in Wells. A number of the prominent women of Wells served as a reception committee to welcome the visiting Suffragists and offer them the freedom of the town. Mrs. Ida M. Swartz, the president of Elko County Suffrage League, joined the Suffrage workers here and assisted at the meeting conducted Thursday evening. All through Elko County the Suffragists declare they have found great interest and even enthusiasm for the Suffrage cause, and there is every indication that this county will give a large majority for the Suffrage amendment.

The tour of Elko County was concluded on Friday, August 7th, and on Saturday we will leave for Eureka and Lander counties to reach every voter in these two counties, as we have done in Humboldt and Elko. The policy of the Suffragists is to leave no stone unturned and no voter in ignorance of the fact that the women of Nevada are asking the men for political liberty.

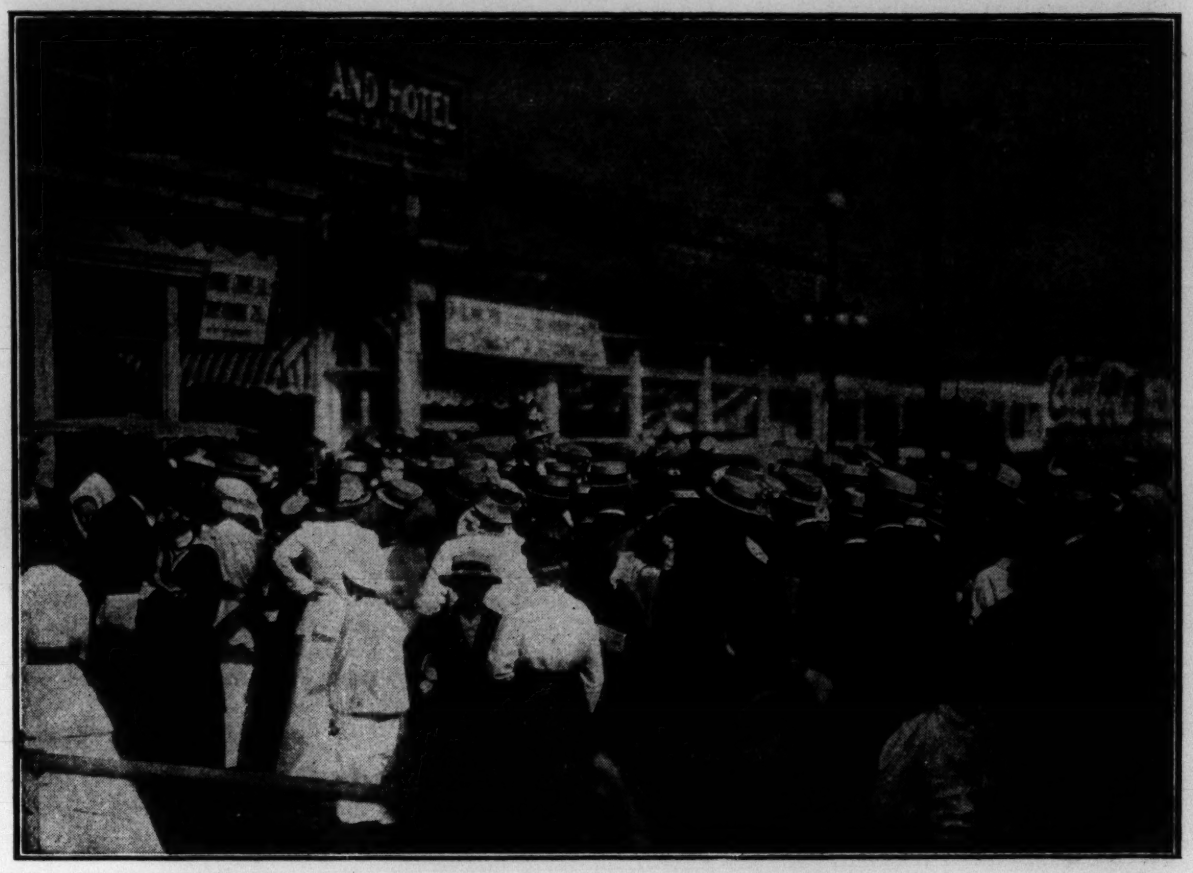
Mabel Vernon,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Newport

OUR invasion of the circus was a great success. We not only sold every copy of the Suffragist on hand in an astonishingly short time, but we provoked no end of discussion among the usual crowd of loafers just outside the entrance. We heard everywhere discussion of "Votes for Women" by every kind of alien, of which this city has a great number, and Americans, too. Some of the men who bought told us they were regular customers at our street meetings and looked forward with great interest to each new issue of the Suffragist. This week we are planning a special Suffragist Day at the beach, at which time we expect to dispose of two hundred copies.

We are told that all the cabbies in Newport, many of whom attend our open-air meetings regularly, are with us. And we agree with the gentleman who said that "cabbies are a very important part of this community."

Doris Stevens,
Congressional Union Organizer.



Congressional Union Meeting on the Boardwalk, Atlantic City

Philadelphia

I WENT out to Thornbury Township to speak on Saturday and Mrs. Marie Macdonald of New York and Mrs. Anna Lowenburg spoke in Philadelphia. They had two very large meetings in different parts of the city. According to the newspapers about one thousand people attended each meeting. On Tuesday I spoke in Chestnut Hill at the first open-air Suffrage meeting they had ever had; in fact, they had only had one suffrage meeting before and that in a parlor. By actual count we had more than three hundred people, got a good collection and sold many Suffragists. On Wednesday evening I went down to Wilmington to speak for the Delaware branch of the Congressional Union. We had a large and very interested meeting; in fact, Wilmington seems to be well educated along Suffrage lines.

We are looking forward to having Mrs. M. E. Brooke of Washington with us next week to speak at our meetings.

Mrs. Lowenburg is planning to have two meetings on August 15th. We will both speak about twenty minutes at one corner and then go to another one.

I am going to have another indoor meeting, this one in Kensington at the Lighthouse Club, on Friday, August 14.

On Sunday evening we are going to have a talk at a vacation house for girls.

Anna T. McCue,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Delaware

IT is very evident that the people in Wilmington simply "want to know." As I stand on the corner selling Suffragists their stares are most curious and after passing they will turn back and buy. I noticed one old man staring at me the other afternoon for a long time while he waited for his car. Just before it came he bought a copy and as I sold it I mentioned our street meeting that night. Sure enough there he was again at the meeting. Miss Anna McCue was down from Philadelphia that night to do the talking and we had a most enthusiastic meeting. The crowd was enormous and the most friendly thing in the world. The old man stood in the front ranks with his hand to his ear, and when the basket went round I noticed that he contributed quickly. When we go down to our corner in the evenings the crowd is already there waiting. Some boys, the other night, tried to drown out our voices, but the crowd itself made them be quiet. We are also having more women in the crowd than formerly. I think that is a good sign. Dr. Maud A. Bowyer, a Philadelphia physician, came down on another evening and she was very popular with the people. But even with many people in this hot city intent on vacation, there is evidence of much interest in Suffrage and the Bristow-Mondell amendment. I think that Suffrage in Delaware is taking a long stride forward.

Mary Conkle,
Congressional Union Organizer.

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Atlantic City

THINGS are getting finer every minute. There is a throng about the booth. We have sold Suffragists and gotten ten new members this evening besides advertising our 4 o'clock meetings. The people are keen about it.

We have been given permission to use the platform and chairs for every afternoon from 4 to 4:30. This will surely attract large crowds. The seating capacity is 300. This is a great chance. Then I shall announce each day that a meeting will be held in the booth at 8:30 P. M.

We have a big sign now, running across the front of the booth—

"Free Votes for Women" meeting every afternoon at 4:00 o'clock"—just under the big Congressional Union sign. It attracts the eye and the meetings are coming to be very popular. Miss Elizabeth Smith, who is helping here this month, is out on the boardwalk now selling "The Suffragist." I am going to speak this afternoon on "The Housewife's Need of the Ballot," and the papers will run a story about the meeting tomorrow—"Women in Relation to the War." The evening conferences in the booth I hope will be fruitful. They are for suffragists who want to learn all they can about the amendment. I am going to buy a small cheap blackboard and be a teacher each evening. I trust we may make our Suffragist week compare favorably with the other points of attack. By the 16th we will be well known in these parts and will do our best to secure subscriptions. We have planned thus for each day:

Beach activity in A. M.
Booth going all the time.
Afternoon propaganda at 4:00.
Evening conference at 8:30.

Miss Smith is in charge of the "Votes for Women" Umbrella on the Beach. We are down there in the morning from ten on, every day and as we have several young girls to help distribute literature and advertise our meetings, it seems to be a success. The booth looks splendid. The first thing you see when you come into the Exposition Building are our colors and not a single soul passes by without reading our signs so they have to know we are here and learn a lesson from our slogans, whether they want to or not.

Jessie Hardy Stubbs,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Other Centers

MISS LUCY BURNS, Vice-Chairman of the Union, has been holding meetings and arousing interest by personal visits in Onteora Park, in the Catskills, where she has been the guest of Mrs. John Jay White. Mrs. White and Miss Ruth Noyes have conducted a continuous campaign in this section of the Catskills since their arrival there in June. Mrs. White and Miss Burns are spending this week in Maine, holding meetings in the resort centers.

Mrs. J. M. Goode has just written from Woodstock, Vt., sending the names of new members whom she has secured through her summer's work in that section.

A list of members and subscribers has just been received from Mrs. William Kent, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union, who is spending the summer in California and interesting the people in that state in the Federal amendment.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Hunter, an enthusiastic member of the Congressional Union in Minnesota, has just arrived in Los Angeles after a month's trip in the northwestern part of the country, during which trip she has utilized every opportunity to arouse enthusiasm in the Federal work and secure practical help from the Suffragists in the neighborhoods through which she passed.

Conference of the Advisory Council

ARRANGEMENTS for the first meeting of the recently formed Advisory Council of the Congressional Union are now about complete. The following program has been announced:

Newport, Rhode Island

Saturday, August 29

10 A. M. Meeting of Executive Committee at Congressional Union Headquarters, 128 Bellevue Ave.

1 P. M. Luncheon for members of the Advisory Council and Conference. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, toastmistress.

3 to 5. Business session at Marble House.
Report of Executive Committee of Congressional Union,
By Miss Alice Paul, Chairman.
Report of Treasurer of Congressional Union,
By Miss Joy Webster, Treasurer.
Discussion of Suffrage Measures now before Congress,
By Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.

8:30. Reception in honor of members of Advisory Council and Conference.

Sunday

3 to 5. Business session at Marble House.
Discussion of party organization in Congress,
By Mrs. Mary Beard.
Discussion of record of present Congress on Suffrage,
By Miss Lucy Burns
Discussion of organizing in the Constituencies,
By Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict.
Plans for the Election Campaign,
By Miss Alice Paul.

5 P. M. Tea in honor of the members of the Conference,
By Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

8:30. Garden party. Speakers, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, and and others.

At the conclusion of the Conference plans for the November election campaign will be announced in detail and election work will commence early in September.

In addition to the members of the Council, a number of other interested suffragists are expected to be present at the Conference as guests. Among these are:

Mrs. Robly T. Evans, widow of Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans; her daughter, Mrs. Sewell; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans; Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, president of the First District of the Just Government League of Maryland; Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Equal Suffrage Society; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Woman's Political Union of New York; and Mrs. Agnes Jenks, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of Rhode Island.

During the week Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, the well known actress, has added her name to the Advisory Council, but writes that she will be prevented by rehearsals from attending the Council meeting.

The Newport members of the Congressional Union are endeavoring to provide hospitality for all attending the Conference. Information concerning hospitality, boarding-houses, hotels and traveling accommodations, can be obtained from Miss Doris Stevens, who is in charge of the Newport Headquarters, at 128 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Treasurer's Note

WE find that in all parts of the country women as well as politicians are beginning to realize that the presence of nearly four million women voters means a power in our hands which may be utilized to enfranchise the women of the whole country through the Federal Amendment.

One of our members, in sending in help this week, writes: "Our prayers are with you in your work. If we only could get it through this next Winter and be spared the energy and costs of the kind of work we are now doing! I speak feelingly as I have been interviewing local politicians to get signatures for our suffrage petitions."

The Federal work is the hope of the future. We appeal to the women in every State to send something toward the financial cost.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

List of Contributions from July 27th to August 1st, 1914

Mrs. Robert B. Peck	$5.00
Mrs. E. Dana Durand	7.00
Miss Mary R. de Vou	5.00
Miss Frances B. Young	2.00
Moorestown, N. J., Equal Suffrage Association	25.00
Mrs. Anna B. Lowenburg	15.00
Mrs. Carrie Wright	1.00
Bishop Darlington	2.00
Miss Helen Pillans	10.00
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest	3.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	1,000.00
Miss Mary Conkle	25.00
Mrs. Catherine B. Lippincott	1.00
Mrs. Laura Lloyd Heulings	1.00
Miss Tacie Gillingham	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Bates	5.00
Collections	10.77
Membership fees	21.50
Total	$1,144.27
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$38,277.01
Total to August 1st, 1914	$39,421.28

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